

## The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at  
**THE MURPHY BUILDING**  
 Penna. ave., between 13th and 14th sts.  
 Telephone Main 5260.

New York Office.....175 Fifth Ave.  
 Chicago Office.....1719 Commercial Bank Bldg.  
 Boston Office.....100 State St.  
 Philadelphia Office.....412 Chestnut St.  
 Baltimore Office.....News Building

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL  
 Daily and Sunday.....\$1.00  
 Daily only.....\$0.80  
 Sunday only.....\$0.25

## SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of September was as follows:  
 Daily.....52,101  
 Sunday.....24,101  
 Total.....76,202

The net total circulation of The Washington Times during the month of September was 1,077,412, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number when divided by 26, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for September to have been 41,439.

September, 1911, includes 29,109 extra papers sold on Labor Day and 29,584 extra papers (Battle verities) sold on September 2. Deducting these figures, the average net circulation for September is shown to have been 41,478.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1911.

The National Style show will soon be in our midst and conservative people will know what not to wear.

Pauline Wayne is having an excellent time on her Western visit. She has about every kind of an attendant except a lady's maid.

One company is about to build ten new residences in Alexandria. Looks like the ancient city was beginning to take on a boom.

Both the law and the equity in the universal transfer question will be threshed out in the two suits coming before the District courts today.

They are already preparing for Halloween. Numerous parties are being planned by church societies, social organizations, and private families.

The woman who got into trouble on Indiana avenue because she wore a harem skirt says the garment was made in Chicago. That makes it all the worse.

The Y. M. C. A. is to undertake an educational campaign for the improvement of babies. As if every mother didn't think her baby is all right just as it is.

The silence has already been broken and the first gun in the 1912 campaign for the presidency of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been sounded.

The Knights of Momus are preparing to live up to their name by giving a little dinner at which they will seriously devote their attention to having a good time.

The Postmaster General evidently counts on an increase in our foreign correspondence. He is having some tasteful new postal cards of the two-cent denomination prepared.

If the new electric road to Bluemont is operated upon progressive lines, it will do much to make available to Washingtonians a large section of good suburban residence property.

The Thompson school has lost its canary, which recently flew in and was adopted as a mascot. The chances are that, somewhat after the fashion of the King of France, it flew out again.

An Anacostia woman is seriously ill from the bite of a pet cat. The feline is to be examined by the Bureau of Animal Industry to determine if it was diseased. Another argument for the toes of pussy.

The adoption of the all-steel passenger car by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is an advance everyone in Washington will commend. The company did not wait to be forced to buy these cars.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions contains the interesting fact that the last pensioner of the Revolutionary war died during the past year. She was Mrs. Phoebe M. Palmer, aged ninety.

Dr. L. R. Klemm says, in his criticism of coeducation, that "girls are interested in poetry, love letters and other subjects, which a boy hates." And yet there is a pretty widespread opinion that some boys usually write the love letters, at least, in which the girls are so interested.

If concerted action will arouse Congress to the point of placing the police and fire pension fund on a firm basis, then by all means let the community rise as one man and ask for it. The recent tragedies at the Avenue fire have brought home to us a realizing sense of the situation.

Prominent Masons from all over the country have arrived in the city to attend the biennial session of the council of the Scottish Rite, and will remain until after the laying of the cornerstone of the new million-dollar temple. They include some of the most distinguished citizens of the United States.

## THE DOUBTFUL VALUE OF TALKING HENS.

A California poultryman announces that he is burlarking in the direction of developing a race of chickens which will be able to talk like a parrot. When his plans are perfected he will be able to exhibit to the world something like

a Rostand barnyard, in which the intervals between eggs will be whiffed away by elevating conversations on the questions of the day. Of course it may take the trained ear of a Dr. Garner to understand what all the garrulous young pullets and sedate old hens are talking about, and to the lay ear it may much more closely resemble the chatter of a Brazilian forest in which parakeets and cockatoos are swapping gossip with the mormosets.

He may be able to bring his chickens to a fair degree of proficiency, although there are certain physical obstacles which, to a plain, blunt man, would seem to be insurmountable. For instance, the ability of the parrot and crow to talk more or less intelligibly is largely due to their flat tongues, and it would take a great deal of developing to produce a conversational thickness in the tongue of a chicken. All this is without stopping to consider the important fact that chickens already speak a language which is perfectly intelligible to the dullest of humanity. There is a peculiar note in the cackle of a hen which leaves no doubt that she has laid an egg, and the crow of Chanticleer makes it certain that if the sun is not yet up it is altogether the fault of the sun.

Coincident with this announcement comes another from up in the Nutmeg State to the effect that a laying contest is about to be held under the auspices of the Connecticut Agricultural College, in which five hundred hens will be entered. It is absorbing the attention of the whole State. Some of the approaching football games are exciting less interest than this tournament of the nest. No effort will be spared to arouse a spirit of emulation in the competing teams of hens, and when the end has come we shall know just how productive the hen can be under the best auspices, and what breeds are the finest.

A work-a-day world, which prefers omelettes to dissertations, and Adam-and-Eve-on-a-raft to the best specimens of parrotese will be inclined to hold that the labors of the Connecticut Agricultural College are much worthier than those of the California poultry breeder. In the barnyard, as in pretty nearly every other field of endeavor with which we are familiar, it is a great deal better to accomplish things than to be able to talk about them.

## THE SUPPRESSED REPORT ON THE EVERGLADES.

In publishing such facts as can be reached, concerning the strange suppression of an important engineering report on the Florida Everglades, The Times has had no thought or purpose of influencing, one way or the other, sentiment about Florida investments. The State is engaged in the greatest single reclamation project ever undertaken in the country: the reclamation of some 4,000 square miles of the huge swamp that occupies a great part of the lower end of the peninsula. There can be only one wish in that connection and it is that the splendid project may be an unqualified success.

The Federal Government is not concerned with this enterprise. It sent engineers to investigate the project and after spending much time and money they prepared a report. That report seems to have been regarded with suspicion by some Florida interests. There was opposition to its publication and the charge is made that both business and political forces were set at work to prevent these engineering facts getting to the people.

Whatever the motives, the report was not published. One story is that the report was favorable to the Everglades reclamation project, and that powerful financial and railroad interests, which wanted the State project to fail so that private interests might get the lands and profit by them, opposed its publication. Another story is that land dealers in Florida, engaged in peddling Florida realty all over the country, opposed publicity lest it should injure their business.

The whole latter-day political history of Florida is closely bound up with this controversy over drainage of the Everglades. It has been the issue in three gubernatorial campaigns. Senator Taliaferro was defeated at the last election chiefly on the charge that he was the friend of railroad interests that wanted to make a private snap out of the reclamation business. The whole affair is well-nigh hopelessly tangled up. One man who knows Florida thoroughly declares that Congressmen Clark is opposed to the reclamation project because he is the friend of the East Coast railroad; another declares that he is not opposed to it at all, but wants to protect investors throughout the country from being swindled by sharpers who are injuring the State and robbing innocent purchasers.

The Florida sharps seem utterly unable to agree. The Jacksonville Metropolis, referring to publications in The Times, declares that various magazines are about to expose the Florida land speculation business and says: "The publication of these articles will undoubtedly prove injurious, but no more so than the sale of worthless lands to the people of other States and countries. The Metropolis hopes the public, and particularly the investing public, will be given the whole truth with reference to conditions in the Everglades."

There seems to be good reason for such a demand when the results of a careful, technical engineering investigation, made at large expense by the National Government can be suppressed.

ed. Why? Who is thus powerful? What influence in Florida land-grabbing or land speculation is so great that it can clog the channels through which the experts of the National Government have attempted to give the truth to the whole public? The inquiry seems entitled to consideration alongside the recently-solved question of who was running the Bureau of Chemistry and administering the pure food act.

## TURKEY, ITALY, AND THE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

The arbitration treaties which the Senate declined to ratify at the last session of Congress, and which will come before it for further consideration at the coming session, will look less attractive in view of the recent events in the Mediterranean.

All Europe, and the United States thrown in, joined in the Algeiras pact for the maintenance of peace on the Moroccan issue, yet Germany in a day brought Europe to the verge of war by her startling move at Agadir. The menace is not by any means ended even yet.

Italy, bolder, more acute in perception of the weakness of international accords and continental concert, plunged right into hostilities when she decided that the time had come for her to seize her slice of north Africa. War was actually on before the world had realized that it was threatened.

Our pending arbitration treaties are like any other treaties of the sort. One day's war, one act of open, avowed hostility, ends all arbitration arrangements. Nations nowadays do not declare war in the courtly, deliberate way that once obtained. They strike first and then admit that they meant it. The first move, the surprise, the naval coup, means everything in this modern epoch of easy communication, wireless telegraphs, aeroplane couriers, and quick mobilization by rail and motor.

Nations prate much about national honor as the thing they cannot arbitrate; but it is a polite fiction. Vital interest and national advantage are the things for which they fight. Japan fought for her national life against Russia, while Russia was merely fighting for the national advantage of extended possessions and a warm-sea port on the Pacific. Italy is fighting for territory; Germany nearly forced a war for advantages in Morocco.

That sort of thing is well enough to talk about, but the truth is that peace pacts which contemplate a year's negotiation before the blow shall be struck are more likely to be disadvantageous to the nation that takes them seriously: the sudden blow, struck when one side is not expecting it, may turn the balance of advantage, as did Japan's Port Arthur surprise, so decidedly that it can never be reversed. It is safe guessing that there will be more direct, definite, outspoken opposition to the treaties when Congress sits again than there was last session.

## LEHMANN FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

At the top of the list of possible choices for the latest vacancy in the Supreme Court stands today the name of a man who is so big a lawyer, so good a citizen, so long a useful, practical public servant, so little a politician, so much a Democrat, and yet so little a partisan, that his selection would please every faction and interest. It is difficult to imagine any viewpoint from which serious objection could be urged to Frederick W. Lehmann.

This man, a native of Germany, began practicing law at Nebraska City. When they were yet both young men he divided honors with Albert B. Cummins for the distinction of leadership of the Iowa bar. At the same time they were close friends, and have remained such ever since. Cummins went into politics and became leader of his State; Lehmann, after a period of political activity and notable leadership while a young man, left that field and devoted himself entirely to the law. He rose to leadership of the Missouri bar, and president of the American Bar Association.

In that position he was especially successful by reason of the very qualities that now commend him to consideration for the Supreme Bench. He is a scholar in the law, a representative of its finest, truest, highest traditions. Not a specialist, he has practiced in all its branches with distinction and eminent success.

When the lamented Lloyd W. Bowers came to the Taft Administration as Solicitor General it was tacitly but accurately understood that he was destined to the Supreme Bench. Death took him untimely, and his place was turned over to Mr. Lehmann, whom the President had considered for the headship of the Department of Justice. It has been understood that Mr. Lehmann succeeded not alone to the Bower position as Solicitor General, but also to his prospects as heir-apparent to the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Lehmann's friends in the American Bar Association are already active in his behalf, and his case will have no need of urgings from any political sources. The best sentiments and traditions of the national bar will turn to him as a man beyond criticism for the position. He is in the early prime of life, in magnificent health, with every promise of a long and honorable service.

## Julia Murdock Tells Plot of "The Lonesome Pine," A Dramatic Tale of Lonely Virginia Hills—Here Next Week

Young Engineer's Attempt to Establish Order Causes Strife.

## HEROINE IS BAREFOOT MOUNTAIN GIRL

Her Cousin, Feud Leader, Madly In Love With Her.

Familiar to all readers of John Fox, Jr.'s novel is the story of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," which had its dramatic premier last Thursday evening in Atlantic City, with Charlotte Walker in the role of June.

In the dramatization of the story Eugene Walter has taken the atmosphere of the Virginia hills, as well as the characters of Mr. Fox's story, deftly blending them. The opening scene is laid in the Cumberland mountains, showing the trail around the Lonesome Pine, which, standing gaunt and rugged like a sentinel, is visible to all in the gap.

Hale and Berkeley, young Eastern engineers, having come to the gap to develop its resources, have already introduced to this town a volunteer police force, and their reform has become the target for the spite of the rough mountaineers, the feudal clans of the Tollivers and the Fallins, who have terrorized the gap for years, being especially vindictive.

The advent of law and order is resented by young Dave Tolliver, who sees in this invasion of the gap the end of all he has been taught to regard as sacred, the right to kill an enemy, the law of the hills, the sovereignty of the law of the tribe. He not only expects to be leader of the Tolliver clan, but to wed his cousin, June.

June Loves the Lonesome Pine.

She, a primitive mountain girl, superstitious, half-inventive, loves the Lonesome Pine, and visits it each morning and each evening to sit beneath its shade and listen to its mournful sighs, in which she fancies she hears the voice of her dead sister, urging her to go out into the world and learn. It is here that Hale first meets her, questions her about her home life, laughs at her coy replies, and enjoys her whimsical remarks. She has never seen a man from the outside world, and his sympathy arouses in her a feeling of confidence.



CHARLOTTE WALKER, Who Is to Appear Here in Leading Role in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

He prevails upon her father to permit her to attend the school at the Gap. June develops, and after she has had a year of schooling, Hale's interest in her grows. There is talk among the feud-leaders as to whether he will marry her, and upon the heels of threats from her relatives, the boom bursts, and ruin threatens him. Young Dave Tolliver, who hates Hale because he has taken

Play Is Taken From Novel by John Fox, Jr.

## CHARLOTTE WALKER IN LEADING ROLE

Dramatization of Story By Walter. Coming To the Columbia.

breaks out with violence, and young Dave's father is killed. While discussing the murder of her uncle with Billy Beams and her father, the crack of a rifle is heard, and Judd leaves the cabin to investigate. Dave rushes in and acknowledges that he has made a mistake and shot a police man. June tears have shot Hale, who insists on searching the cabin for Dave. Judd is permitted to leave, and June, who has bandaged Berkeley's wound, is left alone to save her cousin. Jack tenderly professes his love for her, though at the same time she demands a surrender of Dave as a matter of duty. In spite of June's protestations, he is about to search the place when Berkeley, who has heard June's pleas, saves Dave by emphatically stating that he is not the man who fired the shot.

June Knew It To Be Untrue.

June and Jack knew this to be a lie, but Jack, apparently glad, bids her good-by and leaves the cabin without his prisoner. Hale keeps a guard around the cabin to prevent any further outbreak of the feud, and the following morning Berkeley comes out looking for him in order to bring about a reconciliation with June. Hale, who is in the Lonesome Pine at sunrise, meets old Judd, who forces Dave, who is with him, to apologize. Dave admits that he has been bad, but tells Hale he is going West as soon as his father's body is buried. Berkeley, meantime, has brought June to the Pine and she appears as Jack first saw her, barefooted and in her red homespun dress. Both catch the spirit of the scene and immediately drawn together beneath the Lonesome Pine, where they first met. Here they wait for a while Billy Beams, the old justice of the peace, to come and marry them as the curtain falls. "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" will be seen at the Columbia during the week of October 23. In the cast with Miss Walker are Berton Churchill, Richard Dix, George E. Stone, Lillian Hall, W. Hart, Willard Robertson, Alice Lindahl, and Cyrus Wood. The play is in four acts.

## TIMELY LETTERS TO THE TIMES MAIL BAG

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own—to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 200 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers, as evidence of good faith, but the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

## TEXT BOOKS WRITTEN BY INSTRUCTORS

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Why is it that whenever an instructor in any public school is found to be using a text book of which he is the author somebody cries, "Graft?" When a man is asked to impart certain knowledge to others it is taken for granted that those who place him in such a position have every confidence in his ability as an instructor. There are many teachers, of course, who could not embody their knowledge of a particular subject in a practical, usable text book. When the happy condition exists, however, where an able instructor is capable of arranging a text book covering the course which he teaches, it would seem most fitting that he be authorized to use that book in his class room. He should not be suspected of trying to pick up a little money on the side by the sale of his own text book.

No one doubts the ability of Mr. Hecox, of McKinley Manual Training School, as an instructor in machine-shop practice. The text book which he wrote is authorized for use in the McKinley School by the Board of Education. It is a text book of machine-shop practice, supplementing as it does the daily teaching of Mr. Hecox and following his scheme of instruction, increases the efficiency of the machine-shop course.

W. C. M.

## INJUSTICE OF SHIELDING NAMES OF MEN

To the Editor of THE TIMES: A heartrending account appeared in a paper a few days ago of a young girl being mistreated and drugged by five prominent men and left on the doorsteps. The article went on to say, "Every effort was made to keep the facts of the case secret, because of the prominence of the men involved. When the case was called, Judge De Loach did not allow the evidence of the girl to be excluded from the court-room, and instructed that none of the facts involved should be mentioned by the attendants."

Think of it! A judge shielding crime! And think that anything intended for a man should act as these creatures have done, and then sneak out of it and let their victim take the blame. The name of the girl published in the names of the criminals withheld! Could anything be more unfair and disgraceful—so utterly beneath contempt? The injustice is appalling! For their punishment.

S. M. S.

## OBJECTS TO SMOKING ON THE STREET CARS

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I would define a gentleman as one whose conduct in public was not offensive to persons of refinement; then no gentleman, be he a member of Congress or commercial magnate, mechanic, or mendicant, could be guilty of smoking on a street car.

S. M. S.

## What's on the Program in Washington Today

Concert by the Soldiers' Home Band, Soldiers' Home, 3:30 p. m.

Amusements. National-Robert Edison, in "The Cave Man," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco-Harry Lauder, 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Columbia—"The Old Homestead," 8:15 p. m.

Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Compos-Continous vaudeville. Academy—"A Prisoner For Life," 8:15 p. m.

Gaiety-Harry Hastings' show, 2 and 8:15 p. m.

Loyam—"The Whirl of Mirth," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Majestic—"Prince Charming" evening.

Academy-Sharing, dancing, and bowling.

## ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Commander L. P. SARGENT, detached South Dakota, to aide to admiral of navy and additional duty connection General Headquarters, Navy Department.

Boatswain J. L. THOMAS, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Gunner E. A. ROBBIE and Machinist A. SCHULZE, to Pensacola.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS. Arrived—Brutus at Philadelphia, Standish at Annapolis, Tallahassee at Newport News, Des Moines at New York, Wheeling at New York, and Prarie and New Jersey at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Eagle from Hampton Roads for Norfolk, Hector from Boston for Tompkinsville, Ajax from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads, and San Juan from Manila for Shanghai.

NAVY. Commander T. J. RENN, to Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships.

## Concert Today

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, This Afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMAN, Director.

PROGRAM. March—"The Two Eagles".....Boehme

Overture—"Nabucco".....Verdi

Two popular Irish songs—(a) "Ireland, I Love You".....Frown

(b) "Where the River Shannon Flows".....Russell

Selection—"Vernique".....Messager

Characteristic—"Cocoanut Dance".....Hermann

Excerpts from "Algeria".....Herbert

Finale—"Winter".....Guilde

"The Star-Spangled Banner".....